371

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XV. Saturday, August 23, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

The 5th instant, completed the 14th year from the firſt publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—during which time I have endeavoured to make it a vehicle of uſeful information—what ſucceſs has attended my endeavours it is not for me to ſay.

In continuing the publication of the Gazette, it ſhall be my ſtudy to ſelect ſuch information reſpecting foreign governments and nations as may appear to me to be beſt authenticated. I ſhall alſo be careful to publiſh the official documents of our own government, and ſuch other accurate information, as may induce the citizens (at leaſt the thinking part of them) properly to value the bleſſings they enjoy under it—and although this Gazette ſhall never be a "vehicle for the praiſe of a bad adminiſtration," it may relief, and with pride I expreſs it, that the conſtitution of our country is founded in virtue, and its adminiſtration has been hitherto conducted with ability and integrity, and to the honor and proſperity of the United States.

I earneſtly ſolicit and will thankfully receive letters, paragraphs, &c. from correſpondents—it is a duty incumbent on the friends of the government to point out to their fellow citizens the various excellencies of it, and to counteract the wicked deſigns of its enemies, who are ever buſy in villifying and miſrepreſenting its acts and proceedings.

My thanks are due to the public for the favours I have received in the line of my buſineſs; I ſhall continue to uſe my exertions in the ſervice, and by a conſcientious diſcharge of my duty as a Printer, I flatter myſelf I ſhall merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing-Office, Pittſburgh,
Auguſt 11, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A few Tracts of DONATION LANDS of the firſt quality.

Firſt Diſtrict.

No. 22—200 acres, within one tract of the Mahoning, about four miles above the mouth of Beaver.

No. 49—200 acres, on Shenango, three tracts above the forks of Beaver.

No. 177—250 acres, on the weſt line of the ſtate, third tract from the Second Diſtrict.

No. 1782—200 acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract on the eaſt.

Second Diſtrict

No. 1815—200 acres, on the Mahoning, next tract above the Firſt Diſtrict.

No. 182—250 acres, on the Mahoning, includes part of an old Indian town.

No. 1805—200 acres, on the Mahoning adjoining No. 182 on the weſt.

No. 185—250 acres, within half a mile of Mahoning, near the ſtate line.

No. 188—250 acres, corners near Neſhanock creek, ſecond tract from the line dividing the Firſt and Second Diſtricts.

No. 1791—200 acres, joins the Firſt Diſtrict, third lot from the weſt end.

No. 1953—200 acres, on Shenango.

Third Diſtrict.

No. 41—500 acres, on the weſt branch of Neſhanock creek.

No. 52—250 acres, on ditto, about a mile lower down.

Sixth Diſtrict.

No. 114—500 acres, on the weſt branch of Sugar creek, about 16 miles from Franklin, on or near the ſtate road to Le Boeuf.

Seventh Diſtrict.

No. 140—300 acres, on a branch of Sugar creek, a few miles eaſt of Meadville.

The above Lands are the property of John [illegible] Eſq. of New Brunſwick, ſtate of New [illegible] who has authorized the ſubſcriber to [illegible] for the ſale of the whole of ſaid tracts together, or ſeparately, as may ſuit the purchaſers.

EBENEZER KENNY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1800. 6t

A Court of Common Pleas held for the County of Allegheny, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the twenty third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

UPON the petition of Charles Faggett, for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made, the Court appoint the fourth day of September next, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be made in the Commoners Record and Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks, the laſt of which to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to the day of hearing, of which all perſons concerned are to take due notice.

By the Court,

T. BATES Proth'y.

New Wholeſale & Retail STORE.

OLIVER ORMSBY,

Has juſt received and now opening for Sale at his houſe in Water Street, a large and general aſſortment of *EUROPEAN, EAST INDIA, and WEST INDIA GOODS*, well choſen for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—amongſt which are the following articles——

BLUE, brown, black, drab, and claret mixed ſuperfine cloths; white, blue, brown, black, ſcarlet, drab and mixed caſſimers; low priced ſcarlet, brown, green, drab, blue, purple and mixed 6 4 cloths; blue, brown, drab and mixed plains and forreſt cloths; green, purple, and white halfthicks and ſtroudings; ſcarlet, ſerge, green and red bocking baize; white, red, yellow and ſcarlet flannels; blue, brown, grey mixed and clouded coatings; plain, ſilk ſtriped, checquered, ſcarlet and brocade, ſwanſdown veſt patterns; 6-4, 7 4, 8 4, 9 4 and 10-4 roſe blankets; 2, 2 1 2, and 3 point and ſtriped duffil blankets; olive, dove and white jeans and fuſtians, black and olive Genoa velvet, and black ſilk collar velvet; olive and dove thickſets, and royal ribbs; a great variety of fancy cords and corduroys; Ruſſia, flat fold and Iriſh sheetings, dowlas and ravens duck; 7 8 and 4 4 Iriſh linens, cambricks and long lawns; apron and fine muſſin checks; dark linen and cotton ſtripes, brown holland, diaper and table linen; black, buff, green, plain, ſilk, ſtriped and figured nankeens, yellow India nankeens, plain, ſtriped clouded and twilled do. plain, corded, ſtriped and furniture dimity; white and coloured Marſeilles and muſlinetts; a great variety of white and croſs barred ginghams, alſo 7 8 and yard wide calicoes and chintzes of almoſt every pattern; yard wide and 5 4 furniture chintz; plain, jaconet, book and cambrick muſlins; fancy lapets, japanned ſpots, white and coloured ſprigs ditto, 6 4 and 7 4 coloured tamboured petticoats, printed and black muſlins, and coarſe muſlins aſſorted, white and coloured bordered vickerie, japanned, ſpotted and tamboured handkerchiefs, plain and tamboured cravats, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, pink, yellow, changeable and black barcelona handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ſhawls aſſorted, bordered, white and fancy linen and cotton handkerchiefs, blue and red cotton romals, black gauze veils, green and white Ruſſia net, pink, yellow and black crape, white, Italian and love tiffany, mourning crapes, love handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, wreaths and plumes, ſunſhades and paraſols, garden and common fans, edging, white and black lace, black ſilk mitts, black ſilk netting gloves, black, white and ſalmond coloured long and ſhort gloves, white, pink, green, dove, ſtraw and ſalmon coloured ſuperfine kid gloves, mens' beaver, tanned, linen, ſilk and raw ſilk gloves, mens' plain, ſtriped and open clock ſilk & cotton hoſe, thread and worſted hoſe, womens, boys and girls cotton hoſe handſomely aſſorted, mens cotton & thread caps, dark blue ſilk camblets, mazarine blue, dimity and plain lattin, green ſilk Marſeilles, rich black, black ſtriped and white ſattins, a variety of plain and ſtriped caſſinets and lutеſtrings, ell wide green, and yard wide black perſians, green, blue, pink and white ſarſnets, twilled florentine and black bombazines, fancy and hair ribbons and taſte, ſilk ferrets and galloons, linen tapes and bobbins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Scotch and nuns thread, white and brown ſtitching thread, and taylors thread of all colours, ſhoe and quality binding, ladies kid and morocco ſhoes and ſlippers, miſſes and children's morocco ſhoes, children's coloured hats; black, blue, green, pink, brown, purple and ſtraw coloured, plain and ſtriped calimancoes, moreens, joans ſpinning and durants, blue and brown camblets, ſuperfine brown bombazetts.

Dilworth's and Webſter's ſpelling books, teſtaments and bibles in Dutch and Engliſh, primmers and toy books, a variety of hiſtories and novels, &c. fine and common writing paper, folio poſt and extra large do. quarto and extra retre letter paper, paſteboard and bloting paper, office and common wafers, ſealing wax, blank books aſſorted, ink powder and ſhining ſand, ſlates and pencils.

4, 4 1 2 and 5lb. pins, white chapel needles, ivory and horn combs, tortoiſe ſhell, and mock tortoiſe ſhell long and ſhort combs, leather backgammon tables, men and boxes, mahogany framed toilet, and oval toilet glaſſes with drawers, caſtile, windſor and white ſoap, plain and ſcented hair powder and pomatum, ſhoe ſtrings, gilt and pearl necklaces, ſuſpenders, red and brown garnets, ſnuff boxes, ſhaving boxes, paper, braſs and japanned inkſtands, watch chains and keys, ſleeve links, carpenters rules, ſhoemakers ſize ſticks, ſheet tin and tin ware of all kinds, braſs and iron ſifters, wool and cotton cards, ſcrew rings, glaſs ſupports, cloak pins, fiſh hooks, chimney hooks, mounting for cabinet makers, ſtraining and worſted web, braſs and iron candleſticks, ſmall knee buckles, hand viſes, ſhot, ſweeping, ſcrubbing and hand brushes, ſhoe, coat, printer and horſe brushes, hatters, weavers, hearth and whitewaſh brushes.

Pen, pocket and butcher knives, black, green and white bone table and deſert knives and forks, common bone and real buck ditto, table ſteels, finiſhed and low priced razors, ſciſſors aſſorted, and ſhears, ſcythes, ſickles, frying pans, coffee mills, hand and pannel ſaws; mill, croſcut and handſaw files, awls and awl haſts, horſe and hoofmakers raſps, braſs cocks, pewter, iron, tinned and tutania tea and table ſpoons, ſaddle bags, portmanteau, pad, ſtock and knob locks, beſt, cupboard, till and drawer locks, door and table butts and ſcrews, ſhovels and tongs, houſe bells, thumb latches, hinges, ſcrew augers all ſizes, ſteelyards and ſcale beams.

Madeira, ſherry, liſbon, port, malaga and teneriffe wines; French and Spaniſh brandy, Jamaica ſpirits, lemon juice in bottles, aniſeed, noyau, cinnamon and perfect love cordials in bottles, hyſon, young hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas, muſcovado and loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, allſpice, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, almonds, muſcadel and keg raiſins, rice, mackarel, ſalmon, olives, anchovies, molaſſes, liquorice ball, lemon, mint and ſugar candy, ſugar barley, fair, burnt, red and ſugar almonds, mint drops, carroys ſeed, roſe cake, dry pears, citron, allum, copperas, indigo, brimſtone, logwood.

Bed cords and leading lines, Philadelphia calf ſkins, wax and black grain, and half grain, calf ſkin and cordovan boot and bootee legs, Spaniſh and American ſegars, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, plug and pigtail tobacco, Vanilla pod and Tonkay beans.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Queensware, Glaſs and China, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention, all which he offers for Sale at the loweſt prices for Caſh, Skins, Furs or approved of Country Produce.

He wiſhes to contract with Country Store keepers or Millers for *One Thouſand Barrels of Superfine Flour*, and *Two Hundred Barrels of Whiſkey*; alſo, with Iron Maſters or others, for a few *Tons of Barr Iron and Caſtings*, in exchange for Merchandize.

Pittſburgh, July 30th, 1800. 6w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the Night of the 8th Inſt. from the ſubſcribers living in Pittſburgh, two apprentice boys to the Shoemaking trade, one named JOSEPH GARVEY, born in Ireland, 5 feet 4 inches high, pale complexion brown hair, tied, his under jaw teeth ſtands outſide of the upper ones, had on and took with him a rorum hat, yellow checked gingham coatee, white veſt, doeſkin pantaloons, nankeen ditto, bootes, ſeveral ſhirts, a blanket or two, and ſhoemakers tools. The other named ANDREW SHUTE, born near Lancaſter, of German parents, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender built, dark complexion, friſzled hair, tied, a number of moles in his face, had on and took with him a rorum hat, a ſtriped gingham coatee, a brown cloth ditto, a white veſt, a brown ditto, doeſkin pantaloons, ſtriped nankeen ditto, one pair of pumps, and an old faſhioned ſilver watch. It is ſuppoſed they will travel together to Lancaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentices and delivers them to the ſubſcribers, or ſecures them in any jail ſo that they may get them again, ſhall have the above reward or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges.

J. J. & A. WILLS.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 11, 1800.

N B. We underſtand they were ſeen going down the Ohio.

Almanacks,
For Sale at this
Printing Office.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. V.

To the People of the United States.

THE ſecond propoſition which I am to eſtabliſh, is—*If Mr. Jefferſon ſhould be elected Preſident, the Conſtitution will inevitably fall a ſacrifice to Jacobiniſm.* If I have ſucceeded in proving that Mr. Jefferſon, and his party, wiſh to deſtroy the conſtitution; I preſume nothing more is neceſſary to ſupport the preſent point, than to ſhew, that in caſe of his election to the PRESIDENCY, he will poſſeſs the *means* of deſtroying the conſtitution. After ſome preliminary obſervations, I ſhall bring into view ſome of the means which he will poſſeſs. Whether they will probably prove effectual for the purpoſe, or not, is for you to determine.

In order to ſilence the voices, and allay the fears, of the Federaliſts, relative to the election of Mr. Jefferſon, immediately upon the appearance of ſucceſs dawning upon them this ſeaſon, the Democrats began to ſay, that if Mr. Jefferſon ſhould be elected, the government would not be ſubverted; but, that he would purſue the ſame general ſyſtem which his predeceſſors had followed. That is, the Democrats, for many years paſt, have filled the newſpapers with falſehood and calumny, againſt every Federal man, and Federal meaſure; denounced one after another, all the friends of the adminiſtration, as Traitors, Monarchiſts, Ariſtocrats, Britiſh agents, &c. &c. merely to give Mr. Jefferſon and his party, opportunity to do exactly what [illegible] eral Waſhington, and the federal party done before. Strange, and abſurd as decla[illegible] of this ſort are, they are prepetually m[illegible] the Jacobins, in order to pacify the mi[illegible] thoſe, who feel alarmed for the ſafety [illegible] conſtitution, and the exiſtence of the r[illegible] But, can any man of common ſenſe, believe an aſſertion—can it be credited for a mo[illegible] that Mr. Jefferſon, when he aſſumes the r[illegible] government, will admire the funding ſyſte[illegible] ſyſtem of neutrality, the navy, the annul[illegible] the French treaty, &c? If he is capable o[illegible] hypocricy, ſuch baſe diſſimulation, and [illegible] hood, will not every honeſt mind at once de[illegible] that ſuch a man, inſtead of being entruſted [illegible] the execution of the government, is deſtitu[illegible] common integrity, and worthy of nothin[illegible] obloquy and contempt? My countrymen [illegible] people who make theſe declarations, do no[illegible] lieve them. They know they are untrue; [illegible] calculate them only to deceive. If they di[illegible] lieve them they would with one voice, dem[illegible] Mr. Jefferſon, and hunt his character int[illegible] lame wilds of infamy, where they have ev[illegible] voured to deſtroy thoſe of many more honeſt [illegible] virtuous men. If Mr. Jefferſon ſhould pu[illegible] Federal meaſures, where is the reward of hi[illegible] tizans, whoſe appetites are now preparing [illegible] the feaſt of office? Are Mr. Madiſon, Mr. [illegible] latin, Mr. Burr, Mr. Giles, Mr. Monroe, [illegible] Baldwin, Mr. Livingſton, &c. &c. to reap ni[illegible] uefit for all their labors? Theſe gentlemen [illegible] not very greatly diſtinguiſhed for their diſin[illegible] eſtedneſs; and *ſome of them*, at leaſt, are no[illegible] cuſtomed to object againſt pecuniary aid, w[illegible] *ever it offers.* Will they be contented with m[illegible] ly feeling Mr. Jefferſon at the head of gov[illegible] ment, and hearing him commend all thoſe n[illegible] ſures, which have been the ſubjects of their [illegible] mor, and the objects of their hatred, while t[illegible] ſtand quietly by, without office, without emo[illegible] ment, without power? This *may* happen; a[illegible] when it does, however miraculous it ſhall ſee[illegible] muſt ſtill be acknowledged to exiſt. At preſe[illegible] it is out of the reach of my credibility.

Another artifice which the Democrats [illegible] now playing off, to effect the ſame purpoſe, [illegible] this—The country, they ſay, is divided into p[illegible] ties, thoſe parties are *violent*, the country ſuff[illegible] by reaſon of this *violence*. Mr. Jefferſon is a *moderate man*, if he is Preſident he will *join* u[illegible] unite the parties and every thing will go on *peaceably* and *cleverly*. When democrats deal in *general propoſitions*, they ought to be ſtrongly di[illegible] truſted. For, by advancing abſtract truths, th[illegible] mean to obtain conceſſions, which *in actual ca*[illegible] will turn againſt their opponents. No hone[illegible] man exiſts, who does not deprecate the per[illegible] ſpirit which reigns in our nation. The evils [illegible] it are ſeverely felt; and there is ſtrong reaſo[illegible] to fear that our government will fall a ſacrifi[illegible] to it. So far we can agree with them; t[illegible] point of difference will be, in ſeeking for the r[illegible] medy.

The Antifederaliſts from the time of the eſ[illegible] bliſhment of the Government, to the preſe[illegible] moment, have held the ſame language. But [illegible] lamenting the evils of party ſpirit, whom do th[illegible] accuſe? Their own party? By no means. [illegible] we are to believe them, the whole burden [illegible] at the door of the Federaliſts. The Feder[illegible] lay taxes, enact laws, build navies, &c. [illegible] is true. The Federaliſts have generally be[illegible] majority; the majority always enact laws [illegible] repreſentative government; and the minor[illegible] invariably are *the oppoſition*. The very term o[illegible] poſition implies *party*. This is ſome[illegible] more, and ſometimes leſs violent. But [illegible] oppoſition are ever (if their own aſſertion[illegible] to be taken for evidence) the friends *of the peo*[illegible] They rail at taxes, to induce the people to [illegible] lieve, that if they had the management of [illegible] vernment, there ſhould be no taxes. But, is [illegible] Government to be carried on without? Wi[illegible] Mr. Jefferſon, with all his moderation, and pa[illegible] triotiſm, be able to deviſe a ſcheme to ſuppo[illegible] our Government, and pay our debts, witho[illegible] a reveſtue? It is abſurd to ſuppoſe it. When th[illegible] Democrats promiſe this, let every man remem[illegible] ber it is a falſe pretence, and only calculated t[illegible] deceive *the people*.

The Democrats talk much of uniting parties [illegible] and of accommodation; and pretend that Mr[illegible] Jefferſon's moderation will accompliſh this de[illegible] ſirable end. This goes on the idea that there [illegible] is ſomething wrong on *both ſides*, which ought t[illegible] be given up. Let me enquire, if any man ev[illegible] knew an inſtance, in which the Jacobin par[illegible] ever gave up a *hair's breadth* of their ground [illegible] I venture to aſſert, no ſuch inſtance ever ha[illegible] pended. The fact already mentioned, *viz.* th[illegible] they have forever *oppoſed*, and never *propoſ*[illegible] meaſures, is a proof of my aſſertion. Beſide[illegible] if the Federaliſts are to give up, is it not givi[illegible] up *right meaſures* to obtain *wrong*. What is [illegible] be gained? The Democrats have done nothi[illegible] but oppoſe. We can then gain nothing but o[illegible] poſition. The truth is, the idea of accommo[illegible] dation with them, is to make a bargain *all o*[illegible] *one ſide*. We truſt Federaliſm is juſt, that if [illegible] meaſures are right; the government has hither[illegible] ſtood upon them, and the country flouriſh[illegible] under their influence. Mixing with Jacobin[illegible] is like ſcattering poiſon into the aliments of lif[illegible] The whole maſs becomes impure, and if fo[illegible] lowed, proves the certain cauſe of deſtructio[illegible] and death.

The main ſubject of the propoſition will b[illegible] purſued in my next.

BURLEIGH.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

er's Glen, Auguſt 16th, 1800.

ull,

D at your Office this morning to
e) who was the real author of the
lexander Fowler, which appeare
f this day. I was not gratified
e opinion of ſome reſpectable citi
d they differed in opinion—ſome
mpoſition formed by different nod
e the iron and clay in the legs o
ar's image, did not properly cleave
ers, thought it might be a bantling
l's own brain, for they ſaid he was
n little pieces, and apt to talk as
been waiter at a feaſt of learned
ſtole away the ſcraps. I thought
enough, and here my enquiries
taking the General himſelf for the
s convinced then, that ſome of his
had deceived him, and cauſed him
innocent man with the fury of a
the brutality of a Fowler. Like a
a trap, he bites man or animal as
his way.

ot been my duty to contradict the
which is rapidly circulating againſt a
new nothing of the piece ſigned an
until it was publiſhed, I think I
ave troubled you with printing, or
ers with reading any further remarks
my obſervations were juſt, and that
l public will diſcern the futility of
I would have let him ride on the
enjoy the ſtorm which galled pride
his mind. I ſhall, however, point
particulars wherein he is wrong, it
ervice to him. The General is far
ſuppoſing the Old Soldier a fictitious
hen he and I ſhall be better acquaint-
ave no objections to try his Pruſſian
h him or his Brigade Major, provided
mpetent judges to decide between us.
olutely abſurd if he thinks his Brigade
ld obey his orders ſo far as to canc
on would the moſt timid female pluck
from the mouth of a viper, as he
mpt any ſuch thing—but it was well
p out, it will give his citizen ſoldiers
at treatment they may expect if they
enough to queſtion his abilities or in-
his conduct.—Vive La Republique—
r Liberty and Equality—Long Live
owler.

great miſtake to ſay that the Old Sol-
ubtful that ſyſtem and diſcipline is like-
troduced, and ſees it muſt eventually
. No ſuch thing, nothing is more
what I before aſſerted, it neither can
ake place under the preſent regulations,
reſent arrangement of general officers.
galled jade will wince," true, Shake-
or the General does both wince and
ad I happened to put my hand up
re. But the General, in order to be
on me ſays, that I intend to counte-
bauchery, boxing, gouging, &c. but as
rote is in the hands of the public, they
ge whether ſuch inferences can be fairly
om it.

ugh I am no advocate for either Church
nd, or Kirk of Scotland, I ſincerely be-
would be a great benefit to the General
uld exchange ſome of his debauchery and
y for ſome of the principles of practical
s, taught by the above ſyſtems, but the
, perhaps, is above being tied by ſuch a
thing as religion.

t deſire the candid reader to look in his
y for the word Jacobitical, and ſee what
d in my writing that favours it.

he ſays of Larwill's diſhoneſty, I can
confirm nor contradict. Larwill might
l, and the General may have ſeen him
r he was certainly there himſelf. and
little reſpect to the law that the officer
ed to call a ſooty African to his aſſiſt-

nplimenting his predeceſſors in office he
y neglected all ſyſtem but that of ren-
contemptible, and that ſome of us men-
to him with regret. As ſome of his
ay ſcruple what he ſays, I muſt do him
e to obſerve, that ſome of his reapers
liment him in time of harveſt upon the
nd by flattering his pride made him ſtrut
higher than uſual. I mention this not
, flattery is a delicious morſel few men
againſt—but his readers will not think
bly of the barefaced ſhuffle he has made
y, Timothy and Peter, and to embel-
ntence and render it ſtill more elegant,
uced ſchool boys in leading ſtrings—we
een children that could not walk ſup-
leading ſtrings, and ſome of us have
eneral in great want of ſome ſuch ſup-
I dare ſay none of you either law or
hool boys wearing ſuch apparatus—the
is purely his own, and I would adviſe
ure the copy right according to law,
plaguiary ſhould rob him of it. Who
the brave men can want no explana-
have never been miſtaken for the cha-
has introduced, ſo he is welcome to his

conclude without giving him credit
he begins his anſwer with,

he judgment, nice ſhould be the eye,"
ff from the reſt of his performance
ed it up in a conſpicuous part of my
ſon for myſelf and others. Had
enerally known and practiſed
prior to the laſt election, it would have proved a great bleſſing to Pennſylvania—it would have prevented many reſpectable offices from being filled with incompetent and diſgraceful characters and left General Fowler, and many others, under the juſt contempt of their fellow citizens, from which all the blandiſhments of office cannot finally reſcue them.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Mr. Scull,

YOUR Gazette of this day contains an addreſs from General Fowler, to the enrolled Citizens of Allegheny County. As this addreſs is full of perſonal reflections on my character, I find it neceſſary to appeal to an impartial public through the medium of your paper.

Mr. Fowler begins by ſaying he "applied at your office for the name of the Old Soldier, publiſhed in your paper of the 2d inſtant." He alſo informs that he "was not gratified, but well convinced that the writer was an IMPOSTOR and a RUFFIAN," and adds, "I have found my ſurmiſes well founded." I believe I ſhall make it appear that this ſagacious Chief was not convinced, nor were his ſurmiſes well founded—and that the malignity, as he pleaſes to call it, of Mr. M'Kean's enemies, rankles in the hearts of ſome of his pretended friends.

It ſeems his ſurmiſes and aſſertions are too haſty and ſuperficial, and to borrow the language of an elegant writer "he knows but little, preſumes a great deal, and ſo jumps to concluſions." I do not mean to run into that illiberal abuſe of character that this great General has deſcended to. I have not been taught in his ſchool.—I pity the ſize of his underſtanding, becauſe I believe he cannot help it. Lame indeed are all his ſurmiſes, but-

"Better he'd give us, if better he had."

As to Mr. Fowler's abuſe of the Old Soldier it would be impertinence in a third perſon to obſerve upon it. I have not the leaſt doubt but the Old Soldier will invade the enemy's country.

I am informed by Mr. Scull that he aſſured Mr. Fowler I was not the author of the piece ſigned Old Soldier. The public will ſee, that his charging me with it after that period, and deſcending to ſuch low, filthy abuſe, muſt ariſe from the malignity of his own heart, and deſerves language I will not deſcend to give. I really think "the fury of a demon and brutality of a Porcupine" are epithets the public will ſay properly belongs to this immaculate General. I aſk if this conduct, in making uſe of ſuch blackguard language, without the leaſt provocation on my part, is the characteriſtic of one who claſſes himſelf with Alexander of Macedon? But I recollect, the Macedonian Alexander was choſen General by the voice of the Grecian ſtates; the Pennſylvania Alexander, by the order of one man only. I will do him the juſtice to believe, that, in permitting this declaration to paſs the preſs, his vanity was the honeſt trumpeter of his heart; but how few others will ſubſcribe to his opinion.

I am ſorry that Mr. Fowler ſhould have ſo illiberally implicated and abuſed two reſpectable ſocieties of Chriſtians, the Engliſh Epiſcopalians and the Scotch Preſbyterians, but it ſeems as if he was determined to ſcatter fire-brands, arrows and death on all around him.

As to my being in the gaol of Allegheny county this great General forgets he was conducted in no very honorable manner up the ſteps not many weeks ſince.

I ſincerely congratulate the militia of Allegheny county on the ſuperior degree of reſpectability they are going to acquire under the diſcipline of their new General and his Aid, contrary I apprehend to that ſyſtem that has rendered them ſo contemptible in Mr. Fowler's eyes—they will now have the advantage of the RATTAN and much FLAGELLATION. Is not this pure Republicaniſm, and the Rights of Man?

For the preſent I ſhall take my leave of General Fowler, aſſuring him that he ſhall ſoon hear from me again, when the enrolled Citizens of Allegheny will be amuſed with ſome Anecdotes, in which the HONOR and HONESTY of their General will form a conſpicuous part.

WILLIAM LARWILL.

Gaol of Allegheny County,
Auguſt 16, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, June 2.

FOR three days we have had no news from the Chief Conſul. He had informed the Conſul Cambaceres, that he ſhould be ſome days without writing. This ſudden ſilence announces the execution of ſome great military operation. Until the preſent, Buonaparte has not paſſed a day without writing to his wife, to the Conſuls, or to the Miniſters who were in need of ſome deciſion.

The Miniſter of War yeſterday received a courier from Genoa. He brings intelligence that General Maſſena in a ſortie made at ſeveral points, took 4 700 of the enemy priſoners, and has procured proviſions for 30 days.

They write from Delingen that General Moreau had ſent an adjutant to Gen. Kray, to inform him that France preferred peace to war; and if the Imperial army would retire beyond the Lech, the French army would retire beyond the Rhine, in order that they might in the mean time treat of an armiſtice. General Kray, it is ſaid, ſent for reply that the anſwer to theſe propoſitions muſt be made at Vienna.

They reckon that the army of the Rhine has made 17,000 priſoners ſince the commencement of the campaign.

They begin to talk very much of peace at Vienna; and our armies, inſtead of talking, are bringing it about.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

9 *Prairial, May* 30

"The Miniſter at War has been informed from another quarter, that Genoa had been revictualled for thirty days on the 15th May, and that they continued to receive divers proviſions.

CARNOT."

FRANKFORT, May 24.

Yeſterday ſeveral German Deputies paſſed through Nancy, with paſſports from Gen. Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negociations for peace.

LONDON, June 10.

Our private advices from Hamburgh of the 8th inſt. informs us, that Moreau is at length retreating, but very ſlowly, and every day fighting. His retreat is leſs owing to the ineffectual attempts which he has made againſt the very ſtrong poſition of the Auſtrians before Ulm, than his having been forced at the deſire of Buonaparte, conveyed to him by Carnot, to detach 18,000 men, in order to cover the leſſer cantons, which are much threatened by the Auſtrians, and particularly to ſupport the movements of Berthier, who is paſſing into Italy by the Valais, at the head of more than 25,000 men from Switzerland to the army of reſerve. General Kray, whoſe army is every day reinforced, follows him, and will no doubt preſs upon him ſo cloſely as to embarraſs him greatly in his retreat.

The death of SUWARROW has at length been officially announced to our government. It happened May 18 at Peterſburgh.

The forces which ſailed in different troop ſhips from Portſmouth on the 23d and from Plymouth on the 24th of May, under ſealed orders, appear to have been deſtined for Quiberon Bay, where they were diſembarked at Carnac, under the orders of General Maitland; and the next day they attacked and carried Fort Penthievre.

The preſent expedition to Quiberon is not undertaken, like the former one in June 1795, with a view of fomenting an inſurrection in the Weſtern Departments of France, but to keep the peninſula as a Point d'Appui, and harbour for our ſhips of war, and thereby to harraſs more effectually the trade of the enemy, particularly in proviſions, between the weſtern coaſt and Breſt.

The French have demanded the following contributions in Suabia:—From the Land grave of Furſtenburg 50,000 florins; from the town of Ueberlingen, 30,000; Menmingen, 60,000; Biberach 45,000; Buchorn, 30,000; Ravenſburg, 30 000, Plulmendorf, 20 000; Salmanſwiel, 100,000, St. Blaiſe, 200,000; the abbey of Buchau 50,000; Althauſen, 50,000; Schuſſenried, 25,000; abbey of Weiſſenau, 25,000; Wangen, 50,000.

The Foundroyant of 80 guns, in her engagement with the Guilliame Tell, expended 162 barrels of powder, 1200 thirty-two lb. ſhot, 1240 twenty lb ditto, 100 eighteen lb ditto, and 200 twelve lb. ditto.—Although much damaged, ſhe was within a ſhort period ready for ſea. Lord Nelſon had previouſly been landed at Syracuſe, in conſequence of a ſevere illneſs.

A Dictionary, it ſeems, is preparing at Paris, which is to conſiſt of terms brought into uſe by the Revolution. So much affected jargon was produced by that lamentable event that it is a pity ſuch nonſenſe ſhould be recorded. But whatever words this Dictionary may contain, none of them can be forcible enough to expreſs the miſery and the horror which that execrable event has occaſioned.

Extract of letter from Dublin, dated June 5.

"The Houſe of Commons is in committee on the Union Propoſitions. The Gallery and all avenues leading thereto, are crowded to an uncommon degree. The ſpeakers hitherto have been, for the bill—Lord Caſtlereagh, Attorney General, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the other ſide, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Saurin, and the Rt. Hon. the Speaker. Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is on his legs in reply to the Speaker. The Houſe will not break up this ſeveral hours. Mr. Curran has not yet taken his ſeat."

The Hamburgh mail which became due yeſterday arrived in courſe. It brings an official account, in the Vienna Court Gazette of the 24th ult, of the taking of Nice by the Auſtrians, on which occaſions 110 pieces of cannon and a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores fell into their hands. The ſame Gazette contains advices from Genoa to the 8th inſt. only, on which day the Engliſh had begun to bombard it; but an official account publiſhed at Milan, mentions another unſucceſsful ſortie made by Maſſena from Genoa, on the 13th, in which, after a ſharp engagement, he was repulſed with the loſs of 1000 men.

The intelligence from Suabia, brought by the mail, under the date of Ulm, is only two days later than that contained in the latter from col. Clinton, publiſhed in the London Gazette of Saturday laſt. No affair of any importance had taken place in the neighbourhood of Ulm on the 24th. We augur the moſt favourable conſequences from the complete ſtop which has been put to the progreſs of the French arms in Germany.

VIENNA, May 17.

Fifty thouſand reinforcements are marching towards Suabia. The roads are covered with ammunition and artillery waggons.

MILAN, May 17.

Genoa ſtill holds out. The following extract of a official letter from Field Marſhal lieutenant Count Hohenzollern to Major-General de Nicolett, commandant of Milan, contains accounts of the lateſt events in that neighbourhood.

ORCESE, May 14.

Yeſterday I was attacked by the whole garriſon of Genoa. The conflict laſted ſeveral hours, and I never witneſſed a more ſevere engagement. We had the good fortune to defeat the enemy. General Soult (the firſt after Maſſena) his adjutant, a colonel, and many officers were made priſoners beſides, about 1000 privates of the enemy's troops killed or made priſoners. Among the wounded is the general of diviſion Hoſpinet. Our loſs amounts to about 240 men.

Milan, on the part of the Imperial commander in chief, May 17, 1800.

(Signed)

"NICOLETTI, Major Gen."

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 6.

The Britiſh Packet Earl of Leiceſter, arrived yeſterday from Halifax, furniſhes the Mercantile Advertiſer with London papers to the 9th of June, inluſive.

A very ſerious miſunderſtanding has taken place between the courts of Great Britain and Ruſſia, the conſequence of which it is at preſent impoſſible to foreſee. Two meſſengers arrived at London on the 6th of June, with diſpatches from Lord Whitworth, the Engliſh ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, who it is underſtood, is preparing to quit the Imperial capital; and with his return to England will probably terminate that cloſe friendſhip and cordiality, from which ſuch ſignal advantages to the coalition were naturally expected to reſult. Captain Sir Home Popham, who ſometime ſince went to Ruſſia on a miſſion from his government, to inſpect the Imperial troops then deſtined to co-operate with the Britiſh army in ſome new expedition, arrived in London with the two meſſengers. The political intercourſe between Ruſſia and England, which had been interrupted, will, it is thought, be reſumed, though with little proſpect of reſtoring the former intimate connection. Meanwhile it is generally believed that the French government are uſing every effort to conciliate the emperor Paul, and to make peace with him, under the mediation of the king of Pruſſia.

On the 4th of June died one of the great law luminaries of the Engliſh bench—Sir Francis Buller; of thoſe official conduct a ſarcaſtic poet of his own country ironically obſerved, "The hand of *Mary* lined his heart with down."

So great (ſays the Evening Poſt) is the antipathy of the emperor of Ruſſia to the Engliſh, that he refuſed to ſee the nephew of the duc de Harcourt, becauſe he wore an Engliſh uniform, obſerving at the ſame time, he would be happy to ſee him as a French emigrant: but M. de Harcourt refuſed to reſign his commiſſion for the honor of being introduced to Paul. A Turkiſh valet is his favourite, and the valet's favourite is madame Chevalier, a French actreſs, from Hamburgh, who is ſuppoſed has no ſmall influence on the Ruſſian cabinet, and perhaps renders no ſmall ſervices to the French government.

The intelligence received at Vienna, that in the neighbourood of Slyona a Turkiſh prince had riſen againſt the Grand Signior, is confirmed from every quarter. The former is related to the latter. According to the lateſt accounts, the prince has joined the rebel Pacha of Widden Paſwan Oglu, with a corps of 16,000 men, conjointly with whom he is ſaid to have taken poſſeſſion of the towns of Adrianople, Sophia and Philipopol. In that occadon ſeveral ſevere engagements were fought, in which the Turks were generally defeated. The Grand Signior, under the promiſe of good rewards, has ordered the Pacha of Belrade and others, to march with all their forces againſt the rebels, and to make themſelves maſters of their perſons. Our expectations is raiſed, to ſee in what manner the Porte will extricate itſelf from this critical ſituation, the more ſo, as it is ſaid the two rebels act under the influence of ſome foreign power.

The people of the United Saates are attempted to be guſled into the belief or frightened into the fear that Jefferſon will be their chief. But this deiſt and philoſopher will be refuſed by the good ſenſe of America. From the preſent aſpect of things and from well grounded calculations, a man of principle and energy, and a ſtaunch and virtuous Federaliſt will triumph over democratic machination and ſave us from philoſophy and Frenchmen.

Twelve years ſince, the whole United States, could ſupport but two Banks; now they are increaſed to upwards of thirty; and we laſt week learnt (ſays the Centinel) the eſtabliſhment of one at Weſterly in Rhode Iſland.

Dr. Samuel Perry of New Bedford, has communicated to the public the ſucceſsful reſult of two experiments in curing the Locked Jaw by means of Electricity. Previous to the application of the electrick fluid, recourſe had been had to bleeding, cathartics, antiſpaſmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally, and externally, without the leaſt effect on either caſe. But a ſmall receiver being filled and diſcharged through the jaws of the perſons affected they flew open inſtantaneouſly. In one caſe the complaint was entirely removed by three ſhocks, in the other by an occaſional ſhock for a few days. Both the perſons were ſtrong and healthy perſons, the one a man, and the other a woman and the mode of treating them had been ſimilar.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

A few days ago the Packet arrived at New-York. She ſpoke the ſhip Hope, bound to Boſton from Liſbon, the captain of which, informed, that the intelligence had been received at Liſbon, the day before he ſailed, of an action between the Britiſh and combined fleets.

A young Chinese has arrived at Providence, [illegible] land, in the ship Resource, from Canton. His object is to see a part of the United States, [illegible] language, and return in two or three years. He is dressed in the manner of his country, hair reaching almost to his feet, and excites much curiosity.

CARLISLE, August 6.

On Thursday last, as Mr. Peter Eye, was crossing the south mountain, about fourteen miles from town, he was attacked by four ruffians, dragged from his horse, and taken some distance into the woods, where after taking what money he had about him, they abused him, cut off his hair, stripped him naked, tied his hands behind his back with saddle straps, and left him in that situation, fortunately one of his workmen coming that way in a short time relieved him. Search has been made after them, but to no purpose.

WHEELING, July 23.

"I am thus far on my return from Cincinatti, and shall set out this afternoon for the Reserve, which place I shall reach the day after to-morrow.

Governor St. Clair has erected the Reserve into a County, by the name of the county of Trumbull.—He has commissioned J. Canfield J. Young, T. Kirtland ——Kingsbury, E. Austin, and C. Cleveland to be Justices of the Common Pleas. All those were appointed Justices of the Peace, that were residents in the County. Calvin Pease is appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas, and Quarter Sessions; David Abbot, Sheriff; John Leavit, Judge of Probate; Elphalet Austin, Treasurer. The Military Officers are not appointed; the Governor thought it best to defer that part of the business till he should visit the Reserve, which will be soon. I could not get Geo. Tod commissioned as States Attorney, the Attorney General who does that business, being absent from home. I have the Commission of Recorder of the County.

Those gentlemen that were recommended by the Company and not appointed, the Governor told he would not appoint, they not being resident [illegible]

Warren is the County Town, this was fixed upon with reference to a future division of the country, and its being upon a boatable stream."

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 23.

The Editor has received from different hands the following COMMUNICATIONS, which he has arranged in order.

Brackenridge of late seems to have a hankering for the *Jews*. In one of his publications in the newspaper called the "*Tree of Liberty*," enumerating the number twelve as "*sacred with the Jews*," and again says, the re election of M'Clenatin will be "*worth a Jew's eye*" Hugh in his younger days affected to be a *Christian*, carried the joke so far as actually to "*whip the cross*" through the lower counties in the character of a *Test Preacher*, and went by the name of *Hodgonery* Brackenridge. Like his friend *Jefferson* the philosopher and the *Rogues* in France he has since been accused of *Infidelity*. That he should turn *Jew* in his old days, and build him a synagogue on his own ground, surprises nobody. But does it follow, of course, that the people must "*the head waters of the Ohio*," are to change their *names*, their *religion*, and their *politics* as often as he [illegible] or if in one of his mad brained *vagaries* Hugh has submitted to the rite of hi[illegible], is it expected that [illegible] will do the same? Are we to be *circumcised* without benefit of Clergy?

Judge Brackenridge in company with the Head of Sedition, has set up a press here.—For what? What has Mr. Brackenridge been doing ever since he resided here? Fomenting sedition; breaking the peace of families, stirring up strifes and quarrels. He cannot even leave the town in peace, till he kindle this firebrand, to raise the flame he has been always blowing. He is the Editor—he fills the paper—and he speaks that he has matter prepared to fill it for some months to come. It is the Gazette of Judge Brackenridge.

A Correspondent observes that it is natural to ape what we cannot imitate, and desires Judge Brackenridge to inform who is the best employed Mr. Addison in writing and publishing charges to grand juries to explain and enforce the principles of our government and the laws of our country, or Judge Brackenridge in writing and publishing a *partial* newspaper to persuade the people that their government is tyranny, their laws corrupt, their laws unconstitutional and oppressive, to make people discontented, guilty and miserable, to raise another insurrection, and leave them in the lurch to go down the river with the hogs or bring them before his tribunal for punishment. A right Devil, first to tempt and then torment. Does Judge Brackenridge believe what he says? Not a syllable of it.—Why then does he publish it? To make his court to his Sovereign the People, and to his favourite M'Kean—and yet the Judge knows and has long said and thought that the people are *Fools*, and that the Governor is an *honest man*. If the Judge wants proof of this it can be given. A fine Friend of the People!

There is a remarkable resemblance between Judge Chase and Judge Brackenridge "in this respect." They are the only two learned men who have *common sense* who deny that the *common law* in the United States; unless Judge Brackenridge's friend the learned, but valiant Taylor.

No wonder that Judge Brackenridge should feel sore at its being said that "Truth has but one side." A man always *shifting* must shew many fair sides or he will make a foul appearance.

Mr. Brackenridge well believes that it is a lie that Mr. Pickering or Mr. Dayton have any public money in their hands. Yet he gives the assertion that they have, as an instance of truth having more sides than one; that is, that a thing may be true and false at the same time. Well done Captain!

None but a man of no religion will say that all religions are equally doubtful and may be equally attacked, and quote scripture for this. Is our Revelation one of the things *to be proved?* When a man attacks the religion and government that exists, and the truth and justice of which is established, it is no evidence that he loves another religion or government, but rather that he loves no religion or government "Hold fast the form of sound words, and be not carried about with every wind of doctrine."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Country to his friend, dated August 15th, 1800.

"The Editor of the Herald of Liberty has attacked the Collector of Allegheny county concerning his advertisement of the 25th of July. I think he ought to be much obliged to him—his readers well know that they cannot depend on him for truth, it will, therefore, answer the same purpose as if he had published his advertisement in the Herald."

ELIZABETH TOWN, *(Allegheny County) August 18, 1800.*

A Brigantine is now on the stocks at this Boatyard, upwards of 92 tons burthen—she is in considerable forwardness—her keel is laid, stem and stern up, and most of her lower timbers placed, to be built entirely of the best white oak and black walnut, and decked with yellow pine plank, under the immediate direction of Mr. *John Scott*, master builder. In the month of March next the will be finished, take in a valuable cargo of flour, &c. for New-Orleans, where vessel and cargo will be sold.

A select company of respectable farmers and citizens of this town, are the owners and promoters of this commercial business, and have assumed the name of the *Monongahela Company*.

Mr. Scull,

I AM not much accustomed to politics nor to meddle with other mens' matters, but I sometimes read your Gazette and other newspapers as they come in my way. I have always thought that your paper was always open enough to free discussion on every proper subject, and as I never thought it the duty of a printer to publish things well known not to be true and not to be decent, my opinion is that you printed enough of the sentiments of others different from your own, and that there was no occasion for another newspaper in Fort Pitt, especially in the present scarcity of cash, when we can hardly get enough of money to support our families. But these are times of strife and change. Every man is dissatisfied unless he get all things his own way, and every man will take the bread out of another's teeth. One man must be turned out of office just to put another in, and one printer run down just to make way for another; for we cannot maintain all. We have known you this long time. You came here in early and hard times. You have laboured, I think, faithfully among us. And I, for my part, whatever others may do, cannot forget this. You have a wife and family to maintain. This new printer is but a young man and a stranger among us. He has one printing office at Washington set up against another honest man with a large family. How many printers bread will be taken from them? Will he establish a printing office in every county on this side the mountains, and take all the profits? May be this is the doctrine of equality, they speak of. Besides this the Governor has taken away the office of a very honest man with a large family, Samuel Clarke, Esquire, late Register of Washington county, and given it to this young printer, Israel, I suppose to print what the Governor pleases. And as he holds this office during the Governor's pleasure, we cannot expect his press to be free. How many offices will this forward greedy lad take! They tell me too he is in partnership with Brackenridge, and that he writes his paper for him. This will make him worse, for Brackenridge has so often deceived us that we cannot believe any thing he says. He has always been keeping the country in hot water and throwing it into confusion, and playing the fink.

What Brackenridge and Israel mean by republican principles, aristocratic tyranny and power and the rest of that, I know not. I thought we are all republicans. I do not think that it is republican principles to be always in revolutions and insurrections. I never heard that there was any danger in Pittsburgh to speak our sentiments, or any thing to hinder them being printed in your Gazette if they were true and decent. And I am sure that the sedition law does not forbid this nor any thing that is not forbidden by the bible slander and ill reports against our neighbours and speaking evil of dignities. But I fear there are some who do not believe there is a Hell, and if they could escape punishment from men would take God in their own hands. This I fear is the reason why they wish their tongues loose and their presses free, and like the heathen to cast off all restraint of God and man.

But this brings me to what I wanted to say when I began this letter, and I know not how I wandered from the point. I am an old fashioned man. I reverence the Bible, and do not like, nay it shocks me, and I hope it does many others to see the word of God profaned. Messrs. Brackenridge and Israel have taken a motto to their paper from Revelations 22. 2. where the Holy Spirit speaking of the Tree of Life says, "And the leaves of the Tree were for the healing of the nations." These sacred words they have profanely applied to their newspaper. I did not expect to see such open profanation in a professing country, and I fear their tree will bring forth very different leaves and fruit, and like the tree spoken of in Genesis 3 chapter from 1 to 7 verse, for our woe and death and not for our healing. I would have thought less of this if it had been done without reflection, but it has been studied, for they have published a long justification of this profanation of God's word and mysteries. This makes it worse, and shews that they have no regard for religion.

This is the more observable as in the other paper which this lad Israel publishes at Washington, he has this motto "Man is Man and who is more." He might as well have said *Beast is Beast and who is more*; for as man is above beast, God is above man; unless he meant that there was no God and nothing above man. And that this was his meaning is the more likely, because these words *Man is Man and who is more* are taken from a French song made in their revolution, when they cast off the belief and worship of God, turned the Churches of God into Temples of Reason, placed Strumpets on Altars, denied a future state, and asserted that man dieth like the beasts, for death is an everlasting sleep. Thus we see that Mr. Brackenridge and Mr. Israel put the Holy Bible on a level with a French ballad. I do not wonder that a Jew who denies the New Testament, or a Deist who denies both Testaments should do so; but better things might have been hoped from a Judge of the Supreme Court than to publish and vindicate profanity. And any serious Christian may judge what will be the fruits of a tree planted and watered by such unhallowed hands, and whether by supporting this Tree he partakes in their guilt.

A. W.

Robinson's Run, August 19, 1800.

From the Gazette of the United States.

[The following we have just received from England, from the Rev. W. Gordon, Rector of St. Nicol's.]

St. Nicols, February 28, 1800.

SIR,

Observing in the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser of September 7, 1799, an article dated Alexandria, August 23—"Died on Friday morning the 16th instant, near Dumfries, Mr. Daniel Ford, in the 20th year of his age, of that dreadful malady the Hydrophobia, very much and very justly respected." (He was bitten, as I observed, by a mad dog, in the neck.) I have here sent you an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog.

The leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised—Venice treacle or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, each four ounces—boil all these together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale, till one pint is consumed—keep it in a bottle close stopped—give of it nine spoonfuls, a little warm to the person bit, seven mornings successively, and fix to a dog, to be given for nine days after the bite; apply also some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

N. B. This Receipt was taken out of Cathrop Church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town almost being bitten, and not one person that took this medicine but what was cured.

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM GORDON.

The Fate of Invention.

DIONISIUS the tyrant, ordered the most ingenious artist in his dominions to build a subterranean prison, consisting of extricable labyrinths, for the purpose of immuring the unhappy victims of his vengeance for life. After it was finished, much to the satisfaction of the despot, the too successful artist left he should divulge the secrets of the prison house, or lend a clue to unravel the gloomy maze of the ancient bastile, was the first prisoner whom the tyrant confined therein.

Phalaris formed a brazen bull so contrived that the cries of any person inclosed in it should resemble the roaring of that animal. He gave it as a rare present to his tyrannic master, informing him of its qualities, and advising him to use it as an instrument for punishing offenders, by placing it over a fire and baking its miserable tenant to death. The king pleased with the idea, and anxious to make an experiment of its surprising virtues, and to be amused with its delicious roarings, ordered the inventor to be duly placed in the bull, who however unambitious of the honour, proved the first victim of his ingenuity.

The builder of the first stocks ever erected in Boston, for charging too high a price for his labour thereon, was adjudicated to give the public a two hours sample of their use in correcting the consciences of the people.

The inventor of the Maiden (a machine for beheading people) in Scotland, was at length introduced to the arms of his mistress, and expired on the scaffold.

So also we learn, that Dr. *Jean Guillotine*, formerly a member of the French National Assembly from Lyons, and who was the inventor of the machine that bears his name; for crimes of which the Lyonese have been so severely punished, has actually been reduced a head shorter by the work of his own hands.

☞ A Half Sheet of the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, accompanies this Paper.

BON MOT OF Mr. QUIN.

WHEN Quin was one day lamenting that he grew old, a pert young fellow asked him what he would give to be as young as he was? "I would even submit," said Quin, "to be almost as foolish."

By Yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, March 8.

Surrender of Genoa

Massena, General in Chief, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

From the Head Quarters at Genoa, June [illegible]

"*Citizen Consuls,*

"I have the honor to address to you the convention agreed on for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army.

"From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corsica any cours.

"From the 21st of May the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread. The army receives only six ounces, composed of a mixture of bread half maise. For the last ten days maise was replaced by cocoa, and the allowance diminished to three ounces. The greatest part of the horses have been consumed.

"On the 25th the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which on the 26th was at Aliffio. To-morrow I shall go there myself.

"I shall have the honor of transmitting to you immediately an account of the events which have taken place from the 5th of April to the 5th of June.

Health and respect,

MASSENA.

SALEM, August 8.

From LEGHORN,

Wednesday morning arrived here the brig Mackey, captain Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn, respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London. Captain Stewart says, that about the 4th to the 9th of June, great alarm subsisted in Florence and at Leghorn, in consequence of Buonaparte entering Milan, and his progress towards Florence; and that the people of Florence rose in arms, determined to defend their country to the last; and the same was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and dispatches were received from Florence announcing that the enemy were beaten in all directions, and driven back again over the Po, with considerable loss, and that every thing was then safe. Till captain Stewart sailed, there were no new alarms from any recent success of the French and business went on in its usual course, and great rejoicings were had on account of the successes of the Austrians. They must therefore have been in the highest degree surprised to have received in the midst of this security, the account of Buonaparte's victory of the 18th, if true. But if Melas was ignorant of the force and movements of the French, no wonder that the people should be so.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated—"Leghorn, June 13.

"Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 30 or 40,000 men has made an entry into Italy which so much encreased the fears of the people of this country, that an entire stop was put to business, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yesterday and this day bring us the intelligence of his army being defeated; two generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, prisoners; many killed, and the rest fled towards Switzerland. The people of Tuscany and all the north of Italy have risen EN MASSE, that now have nothing to fear from that quarter.

"No less than 18,000 inhabitants died in Genoa during the siege, for want of provisions.

"I have just seen a letter from Bordeaux of May 4, which says the commissioners were settling every thing to their entire satisfaction, and were to return to America the first of this month and that a ship had sailed from thence to the [illegible] of France."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

It appears by accounts from Savannah, and a letter from Col. Hawkins to Gov. Jackson, of the Governor of Florida, Col. Don Vincent Folch fitted out an expedition against Fort St. Marks then in the possession of the adventurer Bowles. On the approach of the vessels and troops, Bowles and his adherents fled, and the fort was taken possession of. The officers who surrendered that post to Bowles are to be tried by a court martial.

War Department,

August 4, 1800.

THE commanding officers of corps, detachments, posts, garrisons, and recruiting parties, belonging to the military establishment of the United States are to report to, and receive orders from, Brigadier General WILKINSON, in the City of Washington; and all officers on furlough are to report themselves to the same officer, with all possible dispatch.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

ALL Printers within the United States who published invitations for proposals for contracts of the 13th of March last are requested to insert the above in their papers, once a week for three months.

Michael Adams,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends to commence BAKING, on Monday next, 25th instant; he returns his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by supplying those who may call on him with Bread and Biscuit of the best quality, to merit their custom.

Merchants and others may be supplied with water bread, biscuit and crackers, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1800.

City of New York has lately given us
autical Poet, not unworthy of the family o
IBDIN. The martial hymns of *Tyrtæus* an
ated the Greeks in the hour of battle. Ma
a brave man has been ſtimulated to duty
the plain of Minden and before the walls o
uebec, by the cheering and jocund ſoun
"The Britiſh Grenadiers," and the popu
"Lillibullero" and "Boyne Water, an
The King ſhall have his own again," have
cited the ſoldiers and ſailors of a *Stuart* an
Orange. The following original Ballad i
ell calculated to urge the ſailor bold to de
oy the buccaneering privateers of the thief
erlin, and check the maritime plunders o
e upſtart Buonaparte.]

TUNE—*All hands a-Hoy to the anchor.*

N the PRESIDENT's ready for ſea boys,
! ſhe's ſuch a tight little ſhip,
, Lubbers, and Swabs, full of glee, boys,
long to go in her a trip;
he maſter, who knows what he's made of,
s the captain begins to be nice,
ho' he be nothing afraid of,
'll ſend away Swabs in a trice.

CHORUS.

light hearts we'll ſail away, Jolly Boys,
h the ſmiles of fair fortune we go,
irates ſhall think of their folly Boys,
en they hear thro the trumpet, YO HOA!

e've room for a true hearted ſailor,
o knows *what to do* in a ſhip,
battle and fierce ſtorm aſſail her,
o laughs when the anchor's a trip;
never was known for a flincher,
ille ſeamen were wanted on deck,
I meet the ſtout foe, aye, and clinch her,
I fight till him ſelf was a wreck.

CHORUS.

a light heart he'll ſail away, Jolly Boys.
earch of good fortune to go,
ing the proud foe for his folly, Boys,
o comes within *Yankey* YO HOA.

Jacobins dont like to fight, Boys,
ſtart at the muſical roar
great guns, in which we delight, Boys,
let the poor rogues ſtay on ſhore.
ay we may meet with a ſtout ſhip,
ght and well mann'd as the laſt
h us a dance—then about ſhip,
ight *till there's never a maſt*;

CHORUS.

rtune ſhall ſmile on us Jolly Boys,
ſoon ſee who'd take her in tow;
ome back to Sail, Kate, and Polly, Boys
hear them with hearty, YO HOA!

Glaſs Manufactory.

roprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS
KS, having procured a ſufficient num
e moſt approved European Glaſs Ma
s, and having on hand a large ſtock o
terials, on which their workmen are
oyed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the
t window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality
ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches
cked in boxes containing 100 feet
be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſ
zes, for other purpoſes may alſo be
as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock
Bottles of all kinds and of any quan
o be had, together with pocket flaſk
a, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or o
ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent.
articles of the ſame quality brought
a port in the United States. A line
e will be made on ſale of large quan
lers from merchants and others will
ly attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

he ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY,
t, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.
o—1800.

IAM M'CLUNEY,

G at *Charleſtown*, mouth of Buffa
boke county, Virginia, in the vici
ſeven Ranges and Military Land of
States, North Weſtern Territory,
ent for perſons at a diſtance who
ere, to pay taxes, or ſell the land
n, &c. He will be occaſionally on
d at all times will have a ſurveyor
n ready to go to any tract where
required, ſo that owners or pur
not be unneceſſarily delayed.
800.

---

the plantation of the
ing on the Laurel Hill, middle
rey MARE, black mane and tail,
5 hands high; alſo, a dark brown
COLT, neither of them branded
owner is deſired to come, prove
charges, and take them away.
WIDOW LOCKWOOD.
800.

AM EICHBAUM,
to inform the public that he ha
houſe of Entertainment at th
IAN QUEEN, in Front ſtreet,
ſtreet, where he ſhall uſe his ut
ur to give ſatisfaction to traveller
may pleaſe to call on him.
y 15, 1800.
wiſhes to acquaint the public
ne glazing buſineſs and cutting
attern.

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d, and for SALE,
nes O'Hara's,
ity of excellent
E SALT.
Sept. 19.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received, and are now opening a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

NEW GOODS,

Juſt received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, Surveyor of Alegheny county, keeps his OFFICE at his houſe in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

July 1, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A Neat BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, the property of John Gibſon, and now in the tenure of Andrew Reed, for which a reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BAKER.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1800.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DEPRECIATION TRACTS OF LAND*, in *Cunningham's Diſtrict*, on the waters of Conequanesſing and Bull creek, about 28 or 30 miles from Pittſburgh, viz.—

No. 208	No. 226	No. 273
209	227	214
210	228	265
211	232	266
212	233	267
213	234	272
225	235	260
259	253	261

In all about 6000 acres. For further particulars inquire of me in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

June 4, 1800.

JOHN HAMSHER,

COPPER SMITH & TIN PLATE WORKER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs, as uſual, at his houſe in Fourth ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, where any kind of work in his line, may be had at a ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms.

For the convenience of people from the country, he has eſtabliſhed a retail ſhop, in Market ſtreet, between the ſtores of William Steel and James Dunlap, where he conſtantly keeps an aſſortment of ready made Ware, which he will warrant good, and ſell cheap.

Pittſburgh, July 24, 1800.

N. B. A Journeyman, who is acquainted with Tin Work, will receive conſtant employment and generous wages, and two Apprentices, to the above buſineſs, not exceeding 16 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms.

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firſt quality. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe will pleaſe apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſhington, or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charleſton, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charleſtown, Brooke county, Virginia, March 7, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of firſt rate Land on the Ohio River, with conſiderable improvement, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved—Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Weſtern Territory, ſix miles from the Three Iſlands. The above Land, or any part of it will be ſold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Eſquires,
in Pittſburgh.

May 12, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There is 15 acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1800.

Great Bargains for actual Settlers, or others.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS *FOR* SALE, Surveyed on Virginia Military Warrants, viz—

2000 acres on Crooked creek, Scioto, below Chilicothe, entered and ſurveyed

666 2-3 acres on Peepee creek, Scioto, below Chilicothe, patented

600 acres on Little Miami, patented

1000 acres on the firſt bluff on the mouth of the Tenneſſee, Kentucky, *valuable*, being advantageouſly, and handſomely ſituated for a town

—ALSO—

2000 acres in Weſt Florida, or Miſſiſippi Territory, below the Natchez, patents from the King of Great Britain

2000 acres on Buchanan creek Virginia, patented

400 acres, on the forks of Fiſh creek, Ohio county, Virgina, called Slabb's Camp, patented

600 acres in the vicinity of Vincennes, Wabaſh, with five Town Lots, two of which have cabbins, and are under leaſe

The titles of theſe Lands, are indiſputable—Purchaſers by paying one-third of the money in hand, may have two or three years to pay the remainder, by executing a common note of hand, and allowing intereſt from the date—To make it convenient for ſettlers, it will be ſold in two, three, four, or five hundred acre tracts; and in diſcharge of the note given for two thirds of the purchaſe money, one half will be taken in ſuitable produce, ſtock, &c.

Apply to STEEL SEMPLE, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber, at his plantation.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Fowler's Glen, July 29, 1800. tf

To Let, for one or more years,

A TRACT of Land ſituated on the Allegheny river, about 14 miles above Pittſburgh, the ſame above the mouth of Deer creek, marked in the plan of Cunningham's Diſtrict of Depreciation Lands, No. 44, forty ſix acres of which, an excellent bottom, are already cleared and under good fences; a large commodious barn is now building on it, which will be completed this fall—through the back part of the tract Deer creek paſſes, on which a Saw Mill is building and will ſhortly be finiſhed. The Mill will be to Let either ſeparately or together with the whole or a proportion of the cleared land as may be moſt convenient. Perſons inclining to rent the cleared land will pleaſe to apply to ALEXANDER LOGAN, Eſq. near the premiſes, and thoſe inclined to rent the Mill to Captain NATHANIEL IRISH, in Pittſburgh.

SAMUEL M'CULLOH

Pittſburgh, 4th Auguſt, 1800. 10t.

Taken up treſpaſſing on the

oats field of the ſubſcriber, a few days ago, a ſmall forrel MARE, about 12 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, the off fore foot white, had on a ſmall bell tied with a buckſkin ſtring. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN CHRISTY.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, Auguſt 4, 1800.

Seven Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the plantation of the ſubſcriber in May laſt, four miles ſouth of Cunningham's mill, Conequanesſing ſettlement, Middleſex townſhip, 23 miles north of the Allegheny river, a bay MARE, 6 years old, near 15 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder I B and on the buttock 8 a little lame in the ſhoulder when ſhe went away, a long ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in the face—alſo, a black MARE COLT, 2 years old, a long ſwitch tail, handſome made, and one of the hind feet white. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to *James Robinſon*, Eſq. at the ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh, or give information ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have the above reward by applying to

MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM.

Auguſt 2, 1800.

Allegheny County, to wit.

At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County aforeſaid, on Tueſday the fifth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

UPON the petition of John Morriſon for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made, the Court appoint the firſt day of the next September Term for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors—and direct that notice thereof be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three ſucceeding weeks, the laſt of which publications to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to the day of hearing.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Proth'y.

Allegheny County, to wit.

At a Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid County, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the fifth of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

UPON the petition of James M'Anulty, for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made—The Court appoint the firſt day of next September Term, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditor[s] rect that publication thereof be made ttf burgh Gazette for three weeks, the to be at leaſt fifteen days previous ich day of hearing.

By the Cour
T. BATE[S]

A variety of
BLANK
For Sale at this

To the Inhabitants of the Twenty-fifth Collection Diſtrict, in the State of Pennſylvania, comprehending the County of Allegheny.

YOU *are hereby notified that the tax which has been aſſeſſed upon Dwelling Houſes, and Slaves within this diſtrict, by virtue of an act of Congreſs paſſed the 14th of July, 1798, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax," became due and payable on the* 12th *day of July, and that I will attend at the Office of Inſpection, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, to collect the ſame, from and after the* 11th *day of Auguſt to the* 15*th day of September, from* 10 *o'clock in the forenoon, till* 6 *o'clock in the evening, of which all perſons concerned will take notice, that on default the delinquents will be immediately proceeded againſt as the law directs, and ſubject themſelves to an additional expence of* 8 *per cent. on their reſpective taxes, and coſts of proſecution.*

In conformity to the ſixth ſection of the act aforeſaid, a full and correct copy of the tax liſt remains in the Office of Ebenezer Denny, *in Pittſburgh, the Surveyor for the ſaid aſſeſſment diſtrict, open to the inſpection of all perſons inclined to inſpect the ſame.*

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector of the 25*th* Collection Diſtrict.

Pittſburgh, 25*th July,* 1800.

Franklin Reſerved Tracts FOR SALE.

ON Wedneſday the 1ſt day of October next Books will be open in the Office of the ſubſcriber in Franklin, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1796.—One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale; one fifth part in two years from ſaid day—and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale.—No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted.—All payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the ſaid ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

GEORGE FOWLER,
Commiſſioner.

Franklin, July 28, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Montour's Run, Allegheny county, about 10 miles from Pittſburgh, a light grey MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſuppoſed about 7 or 8 years old, no brand, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Auguſt 6, 1800.

Allegheny County, to wit.

At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County on the twenty third day of our Lord MDCCC.

UPON the petition of Henry Wolf for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors made, the Court appoint the fourth Monday of September next for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that publication thereof be made in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks, the laſt of which to be fifteen days previous to the ſaid day of hearing of which all concerned will take due notice.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Proth'y.

Stray Hogs.

THREE Barrows about 18 months old, and one about 12 months old, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and in the right a ſlit. The owner may hear of them by applying to the ſubſcribers in Sewickly townſhip, Allegheny county.

JOHN WAY.
WILLIAM LEET.

Auguſt 12, 1800.

Take Notice.

EPHRAIM, *a Negro Man, who ſays he belongs to* John Axford, ſen. *and* BRISTO, *a Negro Man, who ſays he belongs to* Peter Burgh, *both living in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, near Oxford Furnace, were committed to the Gaol of Allegheny County on the* 26*th day of May laſt, as runaways: that unleſs the ſaid Maſters come and pay the expences of apprehending them, and their gaol fees, in one month from this date, they will be ſold to defray the ſame.*

EPHRAIM JONES,
Sheriff of Allegheny County.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 2[5], 1800.

Terms of Subſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.